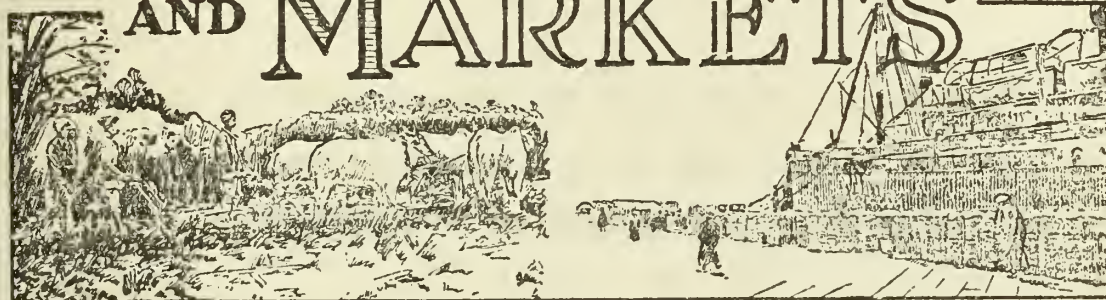


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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS



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FEATURE ARTICLE

THE GERMAN FOOD SITUATION

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L A T E C A B L E S

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British prune market quiet but steady. Available stocks reported as only moderate, and should clear easily before the arrival of new crop fruit. London stocks September 30 total, in short tons: 1935, 1,118; 1934, 1,045; 1933, 1,427. Great Britain now leading foreign market for American prunes. See page 524 this issue. (Fruit Specialist F. A. Motz, London, October 9, 1935.)

Spanish Almeria grape crop for 1935 good but exports not expected to exceed 75 percent of last season as much of crop will not meet export requirements. Shipments to United States will be small. (Agricultural Attaché N. I. Nielsen, Paris, October 10, 1935.)

Chinese new crop walnuts beginning to arrive on Tientsin market but stocks are small. Prices out of line with offers from American importers so little business being done. Prices for October shipment for 20-40-40 standard assortment equivalent to 17 to 17.5 cents c.i.f. Atlantic ports, with offers running 1 cent to 1.5 below these figures. Large Pacific Coast crop believed responsible for spread between offering and asking prices. (Consul-General John K. Caldwell, Tientsin, October 10, 1935.)

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C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S

BREAD GRAINS

Summary of recent information

The estimated wheat production for 1935 in 41 countries now totals 3,052,990 bushels as compared with 2,949,542 bushels produced by the same countries in 1934 when they accounted for about 85 percent of the estimated world total, excluding Russia and China. A record crop is reported for Austria this season, it being placed about 17 percent higher than the 1934 production. Although the Estonian crop was revised upward during the week, it is still about 16 percent under that of 1934, which was the largest crop recorded.

Rye production for 1935 in 30 countries is placed at 960,978,000 bushels as compared with 927,509,000 bushels harvested by these countries in 1934. The crops of most European countries are smaller this season than in 1934, but the latest estimate for Austria shows a gain of about 2 percent over last season.

Current changes in wheat and rye production estimates

Country and commodity	Reported up to October 7, 1935	Reported up to October 14, 1935	1934
	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>
<u>Wheat</u>			
41 countries reported.	3,044,059		
United Kingdom.....	62,795	62,657	69,766
Austria.....	15,432	15,513	13,308
Estonia	a/ 2,205	a/ 2,600	3,107
Hungary	74,037	b/ 80,800	64,824
Rumania.....	97,370	b/ 99,200	76,553
41 countries reported		3,052,990	2,949,542
<u>Rye</u>			
22 countries reported.	887,920		
Austria.....	22,125	23,089	22,617
Lithuania.....		25,814	26,329
Sweden.....		a/ 17,300	20,673
Norway.....		a/ 400	395
Latvia.....		a/ 13,800	16,210
Denmark.....		a/ 10,200	11,023
Portugal.....		a/ 3,900	4,802
United Kingdom.....		a/ 600	c/ 600
Irish Free State....		a/ 80	65
30 countries reported.		960,978	927,509

a/ Berlin Office, Foreign Agricultural Service. b/ Belgrade office, Foreign Agricultural Service. c/ Unofficial.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

The Shanghai wheat market

Influenced by prices prevailing on world markets, the Shanghai wheat and flour markets advanced sharply during the week ended October 5, according to a radiogram from the Shanghai office of the Foreign Agricultural Service. Quotations on foreign wheat were somewhat too high in relation to local flour prices. Shanghai mills were finding it increasingly difficult, however, to obtain wheat supplies in the interior. Arrivals of domestic wheat at Shanghai were equal to about 60 percent of the daily consumption. It was estimated that the mills had enough wheat on hand to last about five or six weeks. Flour stocks in Shanghai were unchanged at about 100,000 bags, with flour demand only fair. Flour dealers have not been active buyers in the market, their purchases having been on a hand-to-mouth basis. Two of the mills which closed some time ago reopened during the week and Shanghai's flour production equaled about 60 percent of capacity.

The only foreign price quoted last week was a nominal one on Australian wheat from New South Wales, reported at 99 cents per bushel, c.i.f. Shanghai duty included for October shipment. Domestic standard wheat for October delivery was 86 cents per bushel, for November delivery 89 cents. Domestic flour for October delivery was 99 cents per bag of 49 pounds, November delivery 100 cents, Australian flour, c.i.f. Hongkong, was quoted at \$3.50 per barrel of 196 pounds.

FEED GRAINSSummary of recent feed-grain information

There has been little change in the production estimates of barley and corn since the last issue of "Foreign Crops and Markets". The first official estimate of barley production in Scotland is 3,050,000 bushels, or about 28 percent less than the 1934 outturn. Production in Germany was revised upward to 156,143,000 bushels compared with the September estimate of 154,138,000 bushels. The estimated production in the 31 countries reported to date is 1,261,158,000 bushels compared with 1,156,782,000 bushels in 1934.

The first official estimate of oats production in Scotland is 43,485,000 bushels compared with 45,150,000 in 1934 and 48,580,000 bushels in 1933. The 1935 oats production in 26 countries reported to date is 3,077,992,000 bushels, or 33 percent above the production reported at the same time last year.

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The corn production estimate for Hungary has been revised upward to 56,572,000 bushels, an increase of 1,811,000 bushels over the previous estimate, while the production in Manchuria was lowered about 2,086,000 bushels to 70,902,000. The total for the 9 countries reported to date is 2,686,000,000 bushels compared with 1,976,000,000 bushels harvested last year.

COTTON

Manchurian cotton production program retarded

Unfavorable climatic conditions have once more been responsible for the failure of governmental plans to expand cotton production in Manchuria, according to a report from Acting Agricultural Commissioner F. J. Rossiter at Shanghai. In the summer of 1933 the government organized the Manchurian Cotton Producing Association for the purpose of expanding production. A 15-year program was laid out designed to increase production from 60,000 bales in 1933 to 400,000 bales in 1948. With the disappointing results of the first two seasons, commercial cotton interests in Manchuria now consider the experiment a failure.

Governmental encouragement early in 1934 resulted in increasing the cotton area to 227,000 acres from the 135,000 acres planted in 1933. Excessive rainfall, a comparatively cool summer, and an early frost, however, combined to reduce yields so that the crop amounted to only 86,000 bales compared with 60,000 bales in 1933. Renewed efforts were put forth in the spring of 1935. As a result, the area planted this year was from 15 to 20 percent greater than the 227,000 acres planted in 1934. However, continued dry weather after planting interfered with germination and many farmers planted soybeans, kaoliang, and millet on land already planted to cotton. The actual acreage for 1935 is now estimated at 148,000 acres, a reduction of 35 percent compared with 1934. As a result of excessive rains in July and August the crop is estimated at only 56,000 bales and further reductions by early frosts are feared because the crop is late.

Egyptian cotton production above 1934

The first official forecast of 1935 cotton production in Egypt is placed at 1,711,000 bales of 478 pounds each, according to cabled advices from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. This compares with a forecast of 1,702,000 bales on the corresponding date in 1934, and a final estimate of 1,566,000 bales for that year.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Brazilian cotton crop estimates revised downward

The final estimates from Brazilian official sources place the 1934-35 cotton crop in southern Brazil at 609,724 bales, according to cabled information from the American Consul General at Rio de Janeiro. This figure is somewhat lower than the second estimate of 654,923 bales released about three months ago, and represents a very substantial decline from the first estimate of around 853,000 bales. The final estimate of 609,724 bales for 1934-35 shows an increase, however, of approximately 7 percent over the 1933-34 crop in southern Brazil, which revised estimates place at 567,754 bales.

The final estimates for the 1934-35 crop in northern Brazil place production in that area at 722,260 bales, against 447,543 bales in 1933-34. On the basis of these figures, the 1934-35 crop for all Brazil totals 1,331,984 bales, an increase of around 31 percent over the total 1933-34 crop of 1,015,297 bales.

In the preparation of the estimates by districts, the bulk of the crop in the state of Bahia, which was formerly included in the totals for northern Brazil, has been transposed to southern Brazil. Of the current crop of 36,897 bales in Bahia, 33,207 bales have been included in the final 1934-35 estimate of southern Brazilian production, while the balance of 3,690 bales will presumably be included in the 1935-36 crop of northern Brazil.

The 1935-36 crop in northern Brazil, exclusive of Bahia, is now estimated at 936,263 bales, according to cabled advice from the American Consul at Pernambuco. If the balance of 3,690 bales from the Bahia crop is added to this figure, the northern Brazilian crop for 1935-36, according to latest estimates, may be calculated at 939,953 bales. This represents a considerable downward revision from the first estimate of 1,053,873 bales for the 1935-36 crop, but an increase of about 30 percent over the final figure of 722,260 bales for 1934-35 production in northern Brazil.

FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND NUTSEuropean prune market prospects improved a/

The 1935 European prune supplies available for the major European markets are about 28 percent less than last year, but about the same as the 5-year average for the year 1929 to 1933. The combined exportable

a/ Based on a report from Agricultural Attaché, N. I. Nielsen, Paris, France.

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surplus of Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and Rumania, together with the production of prunes in France, is about 25,300 short tons this year, compared with about 35,000 short tons in 1934. The crop in the most important producing area of Europe, the Danube Basin, was damaged by the cold weather which also reduced fresh fruit production throughout most of the European importing countries. See table on production, page 533.

The general reduction in all European fruit crops this season probably is a more favorable factor in the American prune export situation than is the smaller quantity of prunes in European exporting countries. The reduced European prune crops undoubtedly will contribute toward a more favorable outlet for the American product, but it should be borne in mind that usually the volume of American prunes in Europe is at least double the volume of European prunes. This situation places the market influence of European prunes in a secondary position and enhances the significance of general European fruit supplies.

American supplies of prunes in Europe may expect greater competition in the future from greater European production, largely because of the assistance being given the industry in the governments in the producing areas of the Danube Basin. The government of Yugoslavia has been interested in the replacement of old and diseased trees with extensive commercial plantings. The Bulgarian government has given considerable attention to improving the quality of the product as well as assistance to the producer in the form of partial compensation of export losses, lower freight rates, extension of credit, and exemption of processing plants from certain taxes. Formerly, Rumania imported considerable amounts of prunes; recently, however, Rumania has been able to supply the domestic market and export small quantities, mainly because of the establishment by the government of a number of modern drying plants. However, it is improbable that Rumanian prunes will become much of a factor in foreign markets because of the small size of the product.

Trade restrictions continue to be an important unfavorable factor in the marketing of American prunes in Europe. For example, prior to the present exchange difficulties, Germany imported about 26,000 short tons from the United States in the 1933-34 season. In the period September-July, 1934-35, Germany imported less than 3,000 short tons of American prunes. On the other hand, imports from Yugoslavia into Germany increased from about 7,500 short tons in the 1933-34 season to over 11,000 short tons last season up to August. At the present time, there are no indications that trade restrictions will be relaxed for the current season, either in Germany or other highly-restricted markets.

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In Belgium, the market this season should be somewhat more favorable, since the recent reciprocal trade agreement with the United States reduced the Belgian import charge on prunes by about 24 percent.

The French market for American prunes will probably be better in the 1935-36 season than it was in 1934-35, when about 12,000 short tons of American prunes were imported. The French prune crop is slightly larger this year than last, but the supplies of fresh fruit, both the domestic crop and the amount available for export from other European countries, are expected to be considerably smaller than last year's supplies.

Last season the United Kingdom became the largest foreign market for American prunes, displacing Germany, which had held this position for many years. Competition from other sources of supply is small in the United Kingdom market, even Empire countries which receive preferential tariff treatment marketing only a few thousand tons in the United Kingdom. Although London stocks of American prunes at the end of the last crop year were high, imports of prunes may increase moderately over last year because the lighter fruit crops may tend to increase demand in the rural districts and particularly so if prices of prunes are lower than last year.

Prince Edward Island has smaller potato crop

The 1935 potato crop in the Province of Prince Edward Island, Canada, is reported as being one of the lightest in years, according to Vice Consul H. V. Cooke at Moncton. Current estimates place the crop at not more than 60 percent of the quantity harvested in 1934. Wet weather during the last half of September interfered seriously with harvesting operations. There has been an upward tendency in Canadian potato prices during recent weeks. This tendency has become more marked as the reduced crop in both New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Provinces became more definitely assured. Additional advances are anticipated during the coming winter.

Danubian dry bean production reduced

The estimated 1935 production of dry edible beans in four Danube Basin countries amounts to 9,348,000 bags of 100 pounds each, as compared with 11,935,000 bags last year and a 1929-1933 average of 11,978,000 bags, or a decrease of about 22 percent. This is the smallest crop since 1928. An exportable surplus in 1935-36 of 2,271,000 bags is reported, which is about 33 percent less than the estimate for 1934-35. The estimated production by countries, with comparisons, is given in the table on page 533.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

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British fruit markets slightly improved

Apple prices appear to have about hit bottom on the British markets, since upturns occurred in the quotations for several standard varieties at the October 9 auctions, according to a cable from Fred A. Motz, Fruit Specialist in London for the Foreign Agricultural Service. The average price paid for United States apples at Liverpool, however, was \$1.45 per bushel against \$1.57 the preceding week. With the disappearance of some of the many odd varieties, the average will no doubt rise. The average return for United States pears at London was \$2.83 per bushel against \$2.61 the preceding week.

Supplies

There was a tremendous volume of overseas apples on the British markets last week and a large quantity is expected this week. Prices cannot be expected to strengthen much under the pressure of present supplies. Around 655,000 bushels of apples are expected this week, of which 193,000 bushels will be from the United States, compared with 641,000 bushels last week, 356,000 bushels of which were from the United States. During the corresponding week in 1934, total arrivals amounted to only 249,000 bushels, the United States share being 55,000 bushels.

Pear imports are moderate but competition from the heavy supplies of apples is depressing the market. Imports of pears expected this week amount to 53,500 bushels, the bulk of which, 47,900 bushels, will be from the United States. This compares with 48,300 bushels arriving last week, 42,300 bushels being from the United States. During the corresponding week last year, imports totaled 43,300 bushels with 41,000 bushels from the United States.

Plum and prune imports, mostly the latter, from the United States and Canada are heavier than they have been for several years. Last week's arrivals totaled 48,300 packages, 42,300 of which were from the United States, and the preceding week the imports amounted to 74,000 and 65,000 packages, respectively. Arrivals this week are expected to be light, totaling only 23,000 packages, 13,000 of which are from the United States. Last year at this time arrivals amounted to 43,000 packages, 41,000 being from the United States.

Imports of California grapes are running ahead of those of 1934. Around 9,000 packages are expected this week, compared with 7,000 packages last week and 3,000 for the corresponding week of 1934. About 43,000 barrels of Spanish grapes were unloaded last week, compared with 49,000 at this time last season.

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THE GERMAN FOOD SITUATION a/

There has been a great deal of speculation recently concerning a possible shortage of food in Germany. This article is intended to clarify, so far as possible, the actual situation, including, as it does, official data from German sources.

An examination of the information at hand indicates that there is little likelihood of a real shortage, particularly in regard to such staple products as bread grains, potatoes, dairy products, and sugar. It does appear, however, that a definite shortage either exists or is likely to develop in various products, a large proportion of which is imported from abroad. Among these products may be listed fats, fresh and dried fruits, vegetables, eggs, and tropical or semi-tropical products. Although Germany ordinarily produces sufficient meat for its own needs, there is now some doubt regarding current and future supplies in view of the heavy slaughter last year, resulting from the drought.

The assertion that present supplies of certain major staples are sufficient for German needs takes into account several factors, including large stocks of grain carried over from last year and decreased consumption due to rising prices and reduced consumer purchasing power.

Although an impartial appraisal indicates no need for anxiety, a growing uncertainty or uneasiness on the part of German consumers is clearly apparent. Consumers in some places have undoubtedly been unable to obtain the foods desired. This has, for the most part, however, been due more to mal-distribution than to a national shortage. The reorganized marketing system introduced by the present German Government has frequently failed to function properly. Then too, many imported products are rationed out by the various monopolies in order to avoid too great a strain on the foreign currency supply. While these local, and at times fairly widespread, shortages are not serious, the consumer naturally becomes concerned lest the situation grow worse. This leads to purchasing beyond immediate needs, a practice which further aggravates the situation.

A most serious factor in the present situation is the rapid rise in prices. This results largely from the restriction of imports and the difficulty foreign exporters experience in obtaining payment in foreign currency for goods sold in Germany. Most of Germany's foreign trade is now on a barter or exchange basis. Because of the delay and risk involved in selling to Germany, that country is forced to pay prices in many cases well above world prices, but as imports are so limited, they find a ready market at almost any price. This means, of course, a very narrow market for most imported goods. Prices on certain imported products such as lard have admittedly been increased to a point that discourages consumption.

a/ Prepared by Donald F. Christy on the basis of reports from the Berlin office of the Foreign Agricultural Service and official German statistics.

THE GERMAN FOOD SITUATION, CONT'D

The following table contains the production and net imports for most of the major food products during recent years. It is not all inclusive as it is intended only to show in general the situation for those items most common to the German diet. Feed grains and potatoes for feeding are included, as they form the basis for producing the meat supply.

GERMANY: Estimated production and net imports of important foods for specified periods, 1928 to 1935

Commodity	Production			Net imports			
	Average	1933	1935	Average	1933-34	First 6 months	
	1928 to 1932			1928-29 to 1932-33		1934	1935
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Wheat and wheat flour....	4,459	6,178	5,153	1,248	283	a/ 107	95
Rye.....	8,686	9,620	8,321	a/ 19	253	a/ 97	221
Feed grains.....	10,695	11,487	9,618	2,086	1,267	356	561
Total grain.....	23,840	27,285	23,092	3,315	1,803	152	877
Potatoes.....	48,353	48,580	44,000	59	83	27	19
	Average	1934	1935	Average	1934	First 6 months	
	1928 to 1932			1928 to 1932		1934	1935
Rice.....	0	0	0	290	280	111	91
Butter.....	416	469	425	124	68	24	39
Margarine b/.....	5	65	75	520	400	-	-
Lard.....	182	180	160	110	46	30	12
Cheese.....	153	175	160	62	36	18	14
Meats.....	3,494	3,881	3,500	107	58	26	24

Production data for 1935 other than grains are rough estimates of the Foreign Agricultural Service. Data for other years taken from official sources. Grains and potatoes are on a crop year basis, other products on a calendar year basis. a/ Net exports. b/ Imports of margarine negligible but 85 to 90 percent of materials for its manufacture are imported.

Production of grains this year promises to be well below the record crop harvested in 1933 and below normal consumption. It is about equal to production during the five years 1928-1932, during which period, however, imports averaged 3,315,000 tons a year. Such imports are not to be expected this year as consumption has decreased and stocks carried over from previous crops are larger than they were during 1928 to 1932. Despite decreased numbers of livestock, however, it will probably be necessary to import some feed grains. Imports of all grains during the first half of 1935 were several times larger than those for the same period in 1934.

THE GERMAN FOOD SITUATION, CONT'D

In some respects the potato crop of Germany can be compared with the corn crop of the United States. Ordinarily about 15,000,000 short tons are used for human consumption, the bulk of the remainder being fed to hogs. Considerable quantities are also used for the manufacture of starch and alcohol. For several years Germany has been fortunate in harvesting a good crop of potatoes. This year's crop appears to be about 10 percent below that of last year, but there are 10 percent fewer hogs to feed, so that production seems practically sufficient to cover requirements.

Domestic supplies of meats will be definitely smaller for 1935 and also 1936. At the end of 1934, cattle numbers were 3 percent smaller than the preceding year and hog numbers on June 1, 1935, were fully 10 percent smaller than a year ago. Marketings of livestock have declined even more than the decrease in numbers, probably due to producers' resistance to fixed prices. Reduced numbers of livestock mean smaller feed requirements, so that Germany will probably be less dependent upon imported feedstuffs this year despite a smaller domestic production of feeds. Stocks of old crop feed grains carried over on July 1, 1935, were slightly larger than a year ago. Numbers of livestock are shown in the following table.

GERMANY: Number of livestock, average 1928-1932, annual,
1934-1935 a/

Classification	Average 1928-1932	1934	1935
	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>
Hogs	20,121	22,368	20,041
Cattle, total	18,636	19,739	19,165
dairy	10,526	11,202	11,070
others	8,110	8,537	8,095
Sheep	3,505	3,387	3,482

Compiled from official sources. a/ December 1 of previous year except for hogs, which are for June 1 of the year reported.

German production of dairy products has been steadily increased in recent years, though the recent reduction in cattle numbers and a drought in August this year point to a smaller production than in 1934. Higher imports of both butter and milk to date this year reflect the lower production.

Butter, however, should really be considered as part of the total fat supply and this is undoubtedly the weakest point in the German food situation. Germany normally produces only about 40 to 45 percent of the fat requirements and even in 1934, with consumption materially reduced, domestic production accounted for only about 54 percent of the amount consumed. Domestic production in 1935 is expected to be considerably below

THE GERMAN FOOD SITUATION, CONT'D

that of 1934. The consumption of lard, formerly supplied largely by the United States, has been materially reduced because of high prices and forced substitution of other products. This year, however, lard substitutes appear to be in smaller volume. It is almost certain that the shortage of fats will become more acute during coming months, unless Germany is able to develop ways and means of paying for the increased imports which appear necessary.

A large domestic crop in 1934 enabled Germany to reduce fresh fruit imports during the first half of 1935 to only about one third of those during the same period of 1934. The situation this year is definitely less favorable as the crop promises to be much poorer than last year, both in quantity and quality. Wholesale prices of fruit in Berlin are now from 50 to 100 percent higher than a year ago. A shortage of fruits will also affect the supply of cheap jams and marmalades, which last year were used in considerable volume to spread on bread as an alternative for lard. Dried fruits are also now selling at extremely high prices. The necessity for using available supplies of foreign exchange for what are considered more essential imports will undoubtedly result in a substantial reduction in the consumption of fruits in Germany this year.

Supplies of fresh vegetables were fairly well maintained during the first half of 1935, while a shortage existed in certain kinds imported from abroad. Domestic production is limited to only a few varieties and the unsatisfactory operation of clearing agreements with neighboring sources of supply, particularly the Netherlands and France, points to a probable shortage of vegetables during the coming months.

Supplies of eggs have been short for some time because of reduced imports and lower domestic production incident to higher feed cost. Fixed minimum prices for eggs have been advanced twice in recent weeks, and supplies are coming out of cold storage during the period when they are normally going in. A large proportion of eggs entering commercial channels is normally imported. Imports during coming months, however, will be dependent upon the ability of Germany to barter manufactured goods for eggs from nearby countries.

In summation, it appears that production of staple foodstuffs in Germany during 1935 will not differ greatly from the average production during the five years 1928-1932. Imports during the latter period, however, were rather large, constituting about 10 percent of the grain consumption and 55 percent of the fat consumption. It is financially impossible for Germany to import such quantities this year so that the German consumer seems destined to live on a much simpler diet than in the past. It should also be mentioned that the population in 1935 is about 3 percent greater than during the five years 1928-1932. Prices of imported foodstuffs will be higher and quantities imported will be restricted through Government monopolies in order to conserve foreign exchange.

THE GERMAN FOOD SITUATION, CONT'D

The present food situation raises the question of Germany's agricultural self-sufficiency. A recent article in the weekly report of the German Institute for Business Research (dated September 18, 1935) undertakes to evaluate the accomplishments to date and the expected developments in the future.

The Institute shows that net imports of foodstuffs and feeds declined from 4,950,000,000 Reichsmarks in 1927 to 1,310,000,000 Reichsmarks in 1934, a drop of about 74 percent. A differentiation is made between products which can be raised in Germany and those which cannot. The reduction in the first group has been much greater than in the latter group (see table below). Imports of these products supplied in considerable volume by the United States declined about 80 percent during this period. A large part of the decline in value, however, is due to lower prices resulting from the depression and currency devaluation in the exporting countries. When the data are adjusted to 1928 values, which gives a more accurate measure of volume, the imports of those goods that can be raised in Germany show a decline of about 60 percent from 1927 to 1934. Imports of goods that cannot be produced in Germany, measured in the above manner, declined only 13 percent during the same period (see following table).

GERMANY: Net imports of food and feedstuffs 1927, 1928, 1932-34

Item	Actual value				
	1927	1928	1932	1933	1934
	Million Reichsmarks	Million Reichsmarks	Million Reichsmarks	Million Reichsmarks	Million Reichsmarks
Products raised in Germany.....	3,530	3,180	920	610	670
Products not raised in Germany.....	1,420	1,640	860	720	640
Total.....	4,950	4,820	1,780	1,330	1,310
	Quantum a/				
Products raised in Germany.....	3,700	3,200	1,900	1,300	1,500
Products not raised in Germany	1,500	1,600	1,800	1,700	1,700
Total	5,200	4,800	3,700	3,000	3,200

a/ Price variations eliminated by evaluating the quantity of individual items in terms of average import prices for 1928.

The Institute concludes that an increase in domestic production is highly desirable, particularly in cattle, dairy products, fruits and eggs. At the same time, the Institute states, "That the import surplus can hardly be decreased further becomes apparent when one attempts to separate those products which can be raised in Germany and those which cannot."

PRUNES: Estimated production in chief countries, by
crop years, 1929 to 1935

Country	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	Average 1929- 1933	1934	1935 a/
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Yugoslavia b/	12,000	9,500	9,500	30,000	26,500	17,500	24,250	15,000
Bulgaria b/...	23	409	1	752	1,762	497	4,099	3,000
Rumania b/....	176	2	418	362	47	201	562	300
France	4,800	17,000	4,000	2,500	7,500	7,130	6,000	7,000
Total Europe..	17,009	26,911	13,919	33,614	35,335	25,358	34,911	25,300
United States c/	160,500	282,250	244,750	191,000	198,350	215,470	199,750	264,200 d/
Grand total.	177,509	309,161	258,669	224,614	234,185	240,828	234,661	289,500

Paris office, Foreign Agricultural Service.

a/ Forecast. b/ Exports only. c/ California, Oregon, and Washington.

d/ Forecast, September.

BEANS (DRY): Production in Danube Basin countries, average
1929-1933, annual 1934-1935
(In bags of 100 pounds)

Country	Average 1929-1933	1934	1935
	<u>1,000 bags</u>	<u>1,000 bags</u>	<u>1,000 bags</u>
Bulgaria.....	1,519	1,448	1,356
Hungary.....	1,375	1,523	948
Rumania	6,381	5,461	4,685
Yugoslavia.....	2,703	3,503	2,359
Danube Basin....	11,978	11,935	9,348

Belgrade office of Foreign Agricultural Services.

CORN: Production in Hungary, 1930-1935

Harvest year	Production	Harvest year	Production
	<u>1,000 bushels</u>		<u>1,000 bushels</u>
1930.....	55,395	1933.....	71,229
1931.....	59,748	1934	82,599
1932	95,744	1935	56,572

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